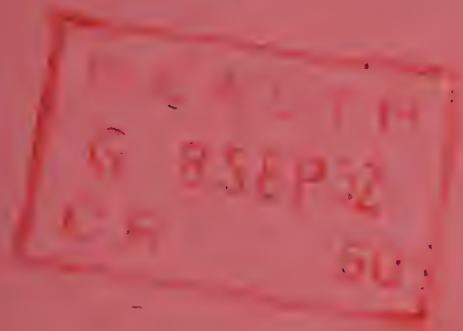


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WEYBRIDGE

URBAN DISTRICT OF  
WALTON & WEYBRIDGE



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ANNUAL  
REPORT

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OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH

TOGETHER WITH

THE ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1951





URBAN DISTRICT OF  
WALTON & WEYBRIDGE

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ANNUAL  
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# ANNUAL REPORT

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Council Offices,

Weybridge.

July, 1952.

To the Chairman and Members of the Walton and Weybridge Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1951.

From a perusal of the vital statistics which follow, it will be seen that the natural increase of population from the excess of births over deaths was one hundred and twenty-five. The birth rate for the year was 14.69 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 14.44 for 1950. The death rate, corrected for age and sex in order that it may be comparable with the figures for the country as a whole, was 10.85 as compared with 12.5 per 1,000 of the population for England and Wales.

The infant mortality rate was 26.74 per 1,000 live births. Eighty per cent of these deaths were neonatal, that is under four weeks of age, and mainly due to prematurity and congenital abnormalities.

It was a year of freedom from any outbreaks of major infectious diseases. The number of cases of scarlet fever was the lowest on record. For the sixth consecutive year no cases of diphtheria occurred in children up to school leaving age. This does not mean that there is now no danger of contracting diphtheria. Occasional cases, mainly in adults, are still being admitted to the local infectious diseases hospital from other districts and it is evident that there must be no relaxation of our efforts to secure a high level of preventive inoculation.

Following on the low incidence of measles in 1950, the year showed a high incidence of measles among school children. Local epidemics of measles occur every two years.

Considerable progress has been made during the year in securing hygienic improvements in shops where food is sold, particularly as to further provision of hot water supply and personal washing facilities. No outbreaks of food poisoning occurred during the year.

Action has been taken under Section 269 of the Public Health Act to control caravan sites and prevent them from becoming a nuisance to themselves and their neighbours.

In conclusion, I wish to thank members of the Council for their advice and support and the staff for their assistance and co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. P. MACIVER,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

### Public Health Officers of the Authority:—

(a) Medical Officer of Health:

D. P. MACIVER, M.C., T.D., M.D., D.P.H.

The Medical Officer of Health acts in a similar capacity for the Urban District of Chertsey and the Rural District of Bagshot.

(b) Chief Sanitary Inspector:

H. T. CARD, M.R.SAN.I., M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors:

W. H. HARRIS, M.R.SAN.I., M.S.I.A.

A. E. GREENSMITH, A.R.SAN.I., M.S.I.A. (To August 4th).

C. WILLARD, A.R.SAN.I., M.S.I.A. (From November 1st).

Assistant:

P. E. GUNNER.

The Sanitary Inspectors hold the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board, also that of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Card, is also Petroleum Officer and Chief Inspector under the Shops Act, 1950.

The Additional Sanitary Inspectors also fulfil duties as Shops Act Inspectors.

(c) Clerk to the Medical Officer of Health:

Miss J. M. Eglon holds a joint appointment. She is responsible for the secretarial duties appertaining to the work of the Medical Officer of Health in all three districts.

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,056
Estimated resident population in July (estimate supplied by Registrar-General)	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,180
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Books							10,665
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£489,864
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,977 6s. 0.519d.

### Social Conditions, including Chief Occupations of the Inhabitants.

The more important industries in the area are associated with the manufacture of aircraft and aircraft accessories, electrical equipment and dental instruments, and the carrying on of market gardening.



## Vital Statistics.

	1951	1950
Number of Births ... ..	561	555
Birth-Rate per 1,000 of the population ... ..	14.69	14.44
Number of Still Births ... ..	10	15
Still Birth-Rate per 1,000 total births ... ..	17.82	27.03
Number of Deaths ... ..	436	425
Death-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population ... ..	11.42	11.06
Death-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor) ... ..	10.85	10.50
Natural increase of population during year by excess of births over deaths ... ..	125	130
Number of deaths of infants (under the age of one year) ...	15	8
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births ... ..	26.74	14.41
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth ...	1	Nil
Death-Rate from Influenza per 1,000 of the population ...	0.26	0.18
Death-Rate from Pneumonia per 1,000 of the population ...	0.39	0.62
Death-Rate from Measles per 1,000 of the population ...	0.05	0.05
Death-Rate from Whooping Cough per 1,000 of the population	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population ... ..	0.24	0.18
Death-Rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population ... ..	2.04	2.21
Death-Rate from Heart Disease per 1,000 of the population ...	3.93	3.23

### Extract from Vital Statistics.

Live Births:	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate ... ..	282	253	535
Illegitimate ... ..	13	13	26
Birth-Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)—Mean of five years 1946–1950 ... ..			17.07
Death-Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)—Mean of five years 1946–1950 ... ..			10.01
Deaths from Maternal Causes—Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ... ..			1.75
Death-Rate of Infants under one year of age:			
All infants per 1,000 live births ... ..			26.74
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ... ..			22.43
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ... ..			115.38

The following table shows the birth and death rates per 1,000 of the population of the District, and England and Wales, for 1950 and 1951.

### COMPARATIVE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

	Annual Rates per 1,000 of Population				Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births		Mortality Maternal per 1,000 total births	
	Birth-Rate		Death-Rate					
	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
Walton and Weybridge U.D.	14.44	14.69	*10.50	*10.85	14.41	26.74	Nil	1.75
England and Wales ...	15.8	15.5	11.6	12.5	29.8	29.6	0.86	0.79

\*After correction by Registrar-General's Comparability Factor.

## CAUSES OF DEATH.

					<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...		8	—	8
Tuberculosis, other forms	...	...	...		1	—	1
Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	5	4	9
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	10	2	12
Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	—	12	12
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	28	16	44
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	23	36	59
Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	30	22	52
Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	4	8	12
Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	41	45	86
Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	3	13	16
Influenza	...	...	...	...	5	5	10
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	8	7	15
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	6	5	11
Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	4	—	4
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	14	21	35
Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
All other accidents	...	...	...	...	8	2	10
Suicide	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
					—	—	—
				Totals	221	215	436
					—	—	—

### Laboratory Facilities:—

(1) Water. Samples of water as supplied from the West Surrey Water Company are submitted to chemical and bacteriological examination by Messrs. Rideal, Rideal and Sciver. These samples are taken in rotation from the Urban District of Walton and Weybridge and the Urban District of Chertsey. The results of the investigations made during the year are tabulated on page 11. In addition to the above examinations, main water supplies are submitted monthly to the Epsom Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination.



(2) Specimens relating to infectious diseases have been examined at the Public Health Laboratory at Epsom since 1944. Specimens of an urgent nature, *e.g.*, diphtheria swabs, can be sent for examination to the Laboratory at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

Routine samples of water, milk and ice cream have been examined at Epsom throughout the year.

The Bacteriologist at the Epsom Laboratory is also prepared to act in a consultative capacity and this service is much appreciated.

### **Ambulance Facilities:—**

A Station has now been established at Stretton Lodge, Wey Road, Weybridge (tel. Weybridge 3031).

The Ambulance Service in this area is controlled from the Main Station, Sharrard House, Heathside Road, Woking (tel. Woking 3040).

### **Nursing in the Home.**

#### **District Nurses and Midwives:—**

There are seven Nurses supervised by the County Health Department practising in the district, three of whom do midwifery only.

### **Health Visitors:—**

There are four County Health Visitors in the District who visit homes under the School Medical and Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

### **Clinics and Treatment Centres:—**

The Surrey County Council have provided the following clinics and treatment centres under their School Medical Service and Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes:—

Centre.	Address.	Clinic.	Day.
Walton-on-Thames.	S.C.C. Clinic, Rodney Road.	School Medical. Child Welfare. Ante Natal.	Every Fri., a.m. Every Fri., p.m. Every Tues., a.m.
Weybridge.	Locke King Clinic, Devonshire Road.	School Medical. Child Welfare. Ante Natal.	Every Tues., a.m. Every Tues., p.m. Every Tues., a.m.
Hersham.	Congregational Church Hall, Queens Road.	Child Welfare.	Every Thurs., p.m.
Oatlands.	St. Mary's Church Hall, St. Mary's Road.	School Medical. Child Welfare.	1st & 3rd Thurs., p.m.

**Chest Clinics:—**

Walton, Weybridge and Hersham are served by the Chest Clinic at Locke King Clinic, Weybridge, where the County Chest Physician attends for consultations on the 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th Friday of each month at 10.0 a.m. and the 2nd Friday at 2.0 p.m.

**Venereal Disease:—**

The following clinics are held for any persons wishing to attend from this area:—

GUILDFORD: Royal Surrey County Hospital.

Males.—Tuesdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Females.—Mondays 2.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Thursdays 9.30 to 11.0 a.m.

KINGSTON: Kingston County Hospital, Wolverton Avenue.

Females.—5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

WOKING: Woking and District Victoria Hospital.

Males.—Thursdays 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Females.—Tuesdays 4.0 to 7.0 p.m.

**Hospitals:—**

The Woking and Chertsey Group Hospital Management Committee took over control of the local hospitals in July, 1948.

**GENERAL HOSPITALS:**

The Hospital, Rodney Road, Walton-on-Thames.

The Hospital, Weybridge.

St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

Metropolitan Convalescent Home, Walton-on-Thames.

MATERNITY: Walton-on-Thames Maternity Home.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES: Ottershaw Isolation Hospital.

**CHRONIC SICK UNITS:**

Ottershaw Hospital, Ottershaw.

Red Roses, Pine Grove, Weybridge.

**Welfare of Old People:—**

Multiple problems are posed by an ageing population and cases are constantly coming to notice of old people who require help, advice and medical attention to ensure reasonable comfort in their advancing years.

The Council have seventy-two small houses recently erected, some of which should go a long way to help the aged in need of more suitable accommodation and amenities.

Old People's Associations and Clubs are provided locally by voluntary organisations with the help of local authority financial

assistance. Very useful work is being done in visiting old people in their homes, providing meals where necessary and arranging entertainments. Home helps are available if considered necessary by the County Welfare Authority.

The County Council has limited accommodation in hostels but are reluctant to admit cases requiring any degree of medical attention. It is often difficult to decide as to when a case becomes the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board. There is no doubt that many of these cases are at present occupying hospital beds badly needed for patients requiring skilled hospital treatment.

Accommodation is now available locally in a ward at the Ottershaw Hospital fitted out as a geriatric unit, where much success is being achieved in rehabilitating aged patients who have been bedridden from arthritis, hemiplegia and so on.

As welfare, housing and hospital authorities, as well as voluntary organisations, are all concerned with the well being of old people the desirability of co-ordinated effort and consultation is apparent.

#### **National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47:—**

No action was required to be taken by the Council under this Section. Several cases did arise of old people in need of care and attention. These were either taken over by the County Welfare Department or persuaded to enter hospital for treatment.



## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

### **Water Supply:—**

The district is within the area of supply of the West Surrey Water Company, the works of which are situated on the banks of the River Thames in the Walton area, the intake being obtained a short distance above Walton Bridge. Samples of water as supplied by this Company are submitted to chemical and bacteriological examination by Messrs. Rideal, Rideal and Sciver. The samples are taken in rotation from the Urban District of Walton and Weybridge and the Urban District of Chertsey. Results of the examination of these waters are given on page 11.

### **Main Water Supplies:—**

*Direct to houses.*

Estimated No. 10,553. Estimated Population 37,739.

*By means of standpipes.*

Estimated No. 12. Estimated Population 50.

All standpipes are private and within the curtilages of the houses concerned. No street standpipes are provided.

Where a main supply and adequate sewerage are available, water is invariably laid on indoors.

### **Water Supply, River Ash Estate:—**

Following on the decision of the Surrey County Council, as planning authority, as to the future of properties on the River Ash Estate and Beasley's Ait, further consideration is being given by the Council to the question of the provision of a main water supply and drainage facilities to these properties. At the end of the year drinking water was being transported to this estate by the Council.

### **Sewerage:—**

There have been no extensions to sewers within the district during 1951.

The Apps Court Sewage Disposal Scheme is 75% completed.

### **Special Drainage Committee:—**

A Special Drainage Committee was appointed during the year to investigate and report on the existing system of drainage in the district. The rapid development in building has resulted in surcharging of sewers during prolonged spells of wet weather in certain localities, particularly in Walton and Hersham, and there have been complaints of foul water gaining access to gardens.

The Council have now resolved that a firm of qualified Consulting

Engineers be engaged to examine the existing systems and the Council's proposals for the disposal of foul and surface water, and that the Consultants submit their recommendations.

**Field Common:—**

Seventy plots (90% of the total) are now connected to the mains of the West Surrey Water Company.

**Summary of Analysis of Samples of Water taken from the supply of the West Surrey Water Company in the Walton and Weybridge District.**

Date sample was taken	23rd Feb.	10th April.	30th July.	14th Aug.	8th Nov.
Organisms per ml. at 20°C in					
72 hours on agar	119	36	2	1	6
Organisms per ml. at 20°C in					
72 hours on gelatine	73	20	2	1	3
Organisms per ml. at 37.5°C					
in 48 hours on agar	58	39	8	7	7
Coliform organisms	Absent from 100 ml.	Absent from 100 ml.	Absent from 100 ml.	Absent from 100 ml.	Absent from 100 ml.
Chemical Examination in parts per 100,000.					
Free Ammonia	0.007	0.0018	0.0066	0.0042	0.0072
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.021	0.0018	0.0054	0.0060	0.0085
Oxygen consumed from permanganate (4 hrs. at 80°C)	0.202	0.146	0.0864	0.0736	0.0832

## PUBLIC CLEANSING.

### Refuse and Salvage Collection:—

A weekly collection of house refuse was generally maintained during 1951, with food shops and hospitals receiving a twice-weekly service, although a serious labour shortage developed after the Spring. Over-time working had to be arranged.

There has been a further increase in the weight of refuse collected during the year.

### Refuse Disposal:—

Controlled Tipping of refuse was carried out at one site, whereby low-lying land subject to waterlogging was raised for agricultural use. Top-soil is removed before tipping operations are carried out, and replaced when tipping is completed.

### Statistics:—

Refuse and Salvage Collected and Disposed of	...	16,171 tons.
Tonnage per working day	... ..	61.6 tons.

### Salvage Receipts:—

	Tons	£
Wastepaper ... ..	371	5,942
Scrap Metal ... ..	1	3
Textiles ... ..	11	410
Bones ... ..	—	1
Kitchen Waste ... ..	325	936
Bottles and Jars ... ..	4	33
String ... ..	1	18
Cullet ... ..	7	8
	<hr/> 720	<hr/> £7,351

Salvage Income per working day: £28 1s. 0d.

Salvage Income per 1,000 population per month: £16 2s. 5d.

### Cesspool Emptying:—

A Dennis 800 gallon capacity Gully and Cesspool Emptier was used for this service, and the demand for the use of the machine has again increased.

Number of Premises where cesspools are emptied	...	224
Number of Cesspool emptyings	... ..	1,103
Number of loads	... ..	2,735
Total volume removed	... ..	2,188,000 gallons.

The employees of the Department were provided during the year with overalls and protective clothing.



## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

### Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector:—

Dwelling houses inspected under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ... ..	6
Dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health Acts ... ..	85
Dwelling houses visited with regard to housing accommodation and overcrowding ... ..	12
Premises inspected other than above, including inspections on complaint, enquiries re infectious diseases, etc. ... ..	257
Re-inspections under Public Health and Housing Acts ...	651
Other inspections:—	
Food stores ... ..	525
Slaughterhouses ... ..	397
Dairies ... ..	43
Bakehouses ... ..	14
Factories, etc. ... ..	96
Re Rats and Mice ... ..	1,080

### Preliminary Notices:—

Number of Preliminary Notices outstanding at the beginning of the year ... ..	148
Number of Preliminary Notices served during year ...	218
Number of such Notices complied with during year ...	197
Number of Preliminary Notices outstanding at the end of the year ... ..	169

### Statutory Notices:—

Statute.	Served.	Complied with.	Work done by Council in default of Owner.
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 45	—	1	—
„ „ „ „ „ 93	22	13	—

**Other Matters:—**

Number of complaints received	...	...	...	...	134
Number of Letters sent	...	...	...	...	707
Number of Letters received	...	...	...	...	477
Number of Samples of Milk taken for examination	...	...	...	...	91
Number of Samples of Water taken for analysis from the supply of the West Surrey Water Company	...	...	...	...	19
Number of Samples of Water taken from wells, swimming pools, etc.	...	...	...	...	12
Number of rooms disinfected after cases of infectious disease	...	...	...	...	7

**Work carried out as a result of the Sanitary Inspectors' representations:—****HOUSES.**

Damp walls	...	...	...	...	...	26
Walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	25
Inside plastering repaired	...	...	...	...	...	50
Floors renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	17
Floors ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	4
Roofs renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	26
Chutes, downpipes or gutters renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	24
Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	24
Doors and frames repaired	...	...	...	...	...	11
Window sashes or frames renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	25
Window cords renewed	...	...	...	...	...	40
Staircases repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Grates or ovens repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	7
Washing boilers provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
Walls or ceilings cleansed and redecorated	...	...	...	...	...	106
Yard paving relaid or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	5
Water services renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous repairs and nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	7

**DRAINAGE.**

Drains re-laid	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drains repaired	...	...	...	...	...	7
Drains cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	75
Inspection or intercepting chambers repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Soil pipes or ventilating shafts fixed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sinks trapped or waste pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	2

## WATER CLOSETS.

W.C.'s reconstructed ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
New pans and traps fixed ...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Flushing apparatus repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous repairs ...	...	...	...	...	...	8

## FOOD PREMISES.

Redecorated ...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Ratproofed ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hot water apparatus provided	...	...	...	...	...	16
Shop fronts improved ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sinks provided or renewed ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Wash-basins provided or renewed ...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Floors repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Water closets improved ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Walls repaired ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	6

## Factories Act, 1937:—

There are 140 factories with power and 52 factories without power on the Register. Included among the latter are 3 bakehouses. Among the factories with power there are 5 laundries, 14 bakehouses and 4 establishments for making sausages.



# 1.—Inspections:—

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ... ..	52	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) to which Section 7 applies ... ..	140	93	4	—
(iii) Other premises under the Act (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	192	96	4	—

## Cases in which DEFECTS were found:—

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ... ..	—	—	—	1	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient ...	—	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	4	3	—	4	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to Home-work) ... ..	1	—	—	1	—
TOTAL ...	5	4	—	6	—

### **The Shops Act, 1950:—**

One case of insufficient heating was remedied.

### **Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Byelaws or Regulations:—**

No offensive trade has been established within the district, and there is no common lodging house.

### **Byelaws in operation:—**

Public Health Act, 1936, relating to Tents, Vans and Sheds.

Housing Act, 1936, relating to Working Class Houses and to Houses let in Lodgings.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938, relating to Handling, Wrapping, etc., of Food and Sale of Food in the open air.

### **Swimming Pools:—**

There are two private open-air swimming pools to which the public are admitted. Samples taken during the summer months showed adequate chlorination and a bacteriologically safe water supply.

### **Mosquito Control:—**

Some trouble has been experienced by mosquito breeding during the year. Larvicidal oil has been sprayed into ponds and ditches as frequently as possible.

### **Eradication of Bed Bugs:—**

Number of houses in respect of which action was necessary: —

		<i>Found to be infested.</i>	<i>Disinfested.</i>
(a) Council Houses	...	1	1
(b) Other Houses	... ..	2	2

Disinfection is carried out by spraying, in some cases coupled with fumigation. D.D.T. is employed.

Council houses requiring disinfestation are ordinarily dealt with by the Local Authority. Privately owned houses and all cases where hydrocyanic acid gas treatment is necessary are dealt with by contractors at the owners' expense.

### **Schools:—**

All public elementary schools are provided with main water supply and main drainage.

Visits are paid to schools in which cases of infectious disease have occurred. The Memorandum on Closure and Exclusion from School is followed, and family and other contacts are excluded where indicated.

It was not found necessary to close any school temporarily during the year on account of infectious disease.

## HOUSING.

At the end of the year five hundred and ninety-six permanent Council houses and one hundred temporary houses had been completed since 1945 and were in occupation. A further ninety-two permanent Council houses were being erected.

Twenty-eight houses were built by private enterprise during the year.

The number of family units rehoused during the year was one hundred and fifty-three.

There still remained at the end of the year a waiting list of over fourteen hundred applicants. Various factors such as the amenities of the district, easy access to London and low rates help to swell this list.

Special consideration is given to the rehousing of families where there is an infectious and notified case of tuberculosis and where there are young children at risk, the aim being to give each infectious case sufficient accommodation for a separate bedroom.

The deterioration in the condition of privately owned older houses continues, as is inevitable, at the present rate of building of new houses. Some of these houses are not capable of being brought up to a desirable standard of fitness at a reasonable cost and in the present housing shortage it would be unreasonable to represent them for demolition.

Some newcomers to the district find the answer to their housing problems by taking to dwelling in caravans. A close watch has to be kept on this tendency, especially as regards water supply and sanitation. The Council exercise control under Section 269 of the Public Health Act. Further control can be exercised under Town and Country Planning.

Controlled camping grounds appear to be the solution of the problem for these types of caravan used on account of the housing shortage. Such sites can be provided with reasonable services including main water supply, adequate sanitation and ablution blocks. These sites can be under Council management or be managed by private enterprise on plans approved by the Council.

The Surrey County Council have made suggestions for model rules for the management of caravan sites. Following on discussions between the County Medical Officer of Health and District Medical Officers regulations and standards have been devised and agreed relating to sanitary and other arrangements which it is considered should be made applicable to all sites used for permanent and temporary accommodation.



At the end of the year the Council had under consideration the provision of a controlled caravan site as a means of dealing with existing insanitary sites.

### **Individual Caravan Sites:—**

The Council have considered twenty-two applications during the year from persons wishing to site individual caravans on separate plots in various parts of the district. Seven of these applications were refused. The remainder were granted a temporary licence, the majority being cases where the applicant was awaiting a licence to build on the same site.

### **1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year:—**

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	91
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	287
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ... ..	6
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	19
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	5
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	86

### **2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notice:—**

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ... ..	67
--	----

### **3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—**

A.—Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ..	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices:—	
(a) By owners ... ..	Nil
(b) By local authority in default of owners ...	Nil

**B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—**

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 24  |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects remedied after service of formal Notices:—              |     |
| (a) By owners ... ..   | 19  |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners ...  | Nil |

**C.—Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—**

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..        | 3   |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..           | 2   |
| (3) Number of dwelling houses made fit in pursuance of undertakings under Section 11 ... .. | Nil |

**D.—Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—**

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made ...   | Nil |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit ... | Nil |

**Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding:—**

All cases of overcrowding coming to notice are referred to the Housing Committee for rehousing as and when accommodation becomes available.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

### Milk Supply:—

Under the Milk and Dairies Regulations of 1949 the Ministry of Agriculture is now responsible for the supervision of milk production and the bacterial cleanliness of milk produced on the farm. The Local Authority is now only concerned and responsible for conditions of distribution to the consumer. It is felt that only the closest liaison and interchange of information between the Inspectors of the Ministry and the Local Authority can hope to equal the valuable results achieved in the past by the officers of the Local Authority with their experience and personal and local knowledge of conditions.

If there is any suspicion of infectious disease being carried by the milk the Medical Officer of Health has still the right to visit the farm and submit any specimens of human or animal origin, including the milk itself, for examination for pathogenic organisms.

The Medical Officer of Health was authorised towards the end of the year to take samples of untreated milk and have them tested biologically for tuberculosis. This is a very necessary preventive measure when all milk is not pasteurised and so rendered safe. Cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis do occur, particularly in children, and suspicion with regard to the milk supply arises in these cases.

With the exception of a few distributors, all milk retailed in the district is pasteurised. Provided pasteurisation has been properly carried out, as shown by the phosphatase test, it is not considered necessary to examine pasteurised milk for tuberculosis.

Nine samples were taken during the year from the two distributors of unpasteurised milk. After being subjected to biological tests all these samples were pronounced free from tuberculosis.

### Distributors:—

Number of Distributors registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 ... ..	22
---	----

### Special Designation Licences:—

Tuberculin Tested (including one bottling establishment) ...	15
Pasteurised ... ..	15
Sterilised ... ..	12

### Summary of Milk Samples:—

Classification.	Satisfied Prescribed Test.	Failed Prescribed Test.	Total.
Tuberculin Tested ... ..	15	—	15
"    "    (Farm Bottled) ...	2	2	4
"    "    (Pasteurised) ...	22	—	22
Pasteurised ... ..	36	—	36
Sterilised ... ..	5	—	5
Totals ...	80	2	82



### **Food Hygiene:—**

During the year the food hygiene survey was continued, good use being made of the Bye-laws made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food and sale of food in the open air, which were put into operation in 1950.

By the end of the year a further 140 food premises, making a total of 250 (89% of an estimated total of 282 premises), had been surveyed with particular regard to the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act relating to hygiene and the above-mentioned Bye-laws. Conditions were considered to fall short of such requirements in respect of facilities for hot water supply, personal washing facilities, decoration and structural defects. 36 premises deficient in such matters were encountered in 1950 and 34 in 1951, by the end of which period 44 had been improved and 26 remained outstanding.

### **Meat:—**

Five hundred and forty inspections of butchers' shops, slaughterhouses and other premises were made. All meat found unfit for human consumption was voluntarily surrendered, no magistrate's order being required in any case.

The Ministry of Food's Government Slaughterhouse is established at the premises of Mr. J. E. Grimditch, Hersham. Details of work carried out are given later in the Report.

It is necessary for a Sanitary Inspector to attend at these premises daily and considerable time is devoted to meat inspection duties only. At the end of the year the Council were negotiating with the Ministry of Food for a grant for this work.

There is one other licensed slaughterhouse which has not been in use during the year.

### **Unfit Meat and other Foods surrendered:—**

	lbs.
<b>Beef:—</b>	
Parts of Carcases ... ..	637
<b>Pork:—</b>	
50 Carcases ... ..	6,035
Parts of Carcases ... ..	9,152
Offal ... ..	3,309
<b>Mutton:—</b>	
13 Carcases ... ..	439
Parts of Carcases ... ..	37
Offal ... ..	4,742

<b>Veal:—</b>							lbs.
4 Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	...	334
Offal	...	...	...	...	...	...	40

**Tinned and Bottled Goods:—**

Ham, 16 tins	...	...	...	...	...	...	228
Other Meat, 618 tins	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,383
Fish, 27 tins	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Milk, 122 tins	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Vegetables, 314 tins	...	...	...	...	...	...	335
Soups, 60 tins	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Fruit, 347 tins	...	...	...	...	...	...	404
Jam, 21 jars	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Pickles, 6 jars	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Pastes, 100 jars	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Jellies, 22 jars	...	...	...	...	...	...	61

**Other Goods:—**

Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	...	327
Wet Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
Cereals	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
Poultry	...	...	...	...	...	...	149
Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
312 Rabbits	...	...	...	...	...	...	968
Sweets	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Sausage Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	240

## Carcases Inspected and Condemned:—

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	—	—	1,126	25,778	18,368
Number inspected ...	—	—	1,126	25,778	18,368
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS:					
Whole carcasses con- demned ...	—	—	4	13	15
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	4	2,033	825
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	—	—	0.71%	7.93%	4.57%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:					
Whole carcasses con- demned ...	—	—	—	—	35
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	381
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	2.21%

## Food Poisoning:—

No outbreaks of food poisoning came to notice during the year. Two cases in the same household were, however, notified as food poisoning attributable to duck eggs. An attempt to trace the farm from which the eggs originated met with no success as the central collecting station kept no records.

It should be common knowledge following on various broadcasts and publicity also given in the press that duck eggs should be preferably boiled for at least ten minutes, or if other methods are used the yolk must be coagulated in order to render safe the occasional duck eggs that carry salmonella organisms.



# Food and Drugs Act, 1938:—

The administration of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, is carried out by the Surrey County Council. The County Medical Officer has kindly supplied the following table of work done in the Walton and Weybridge Urban District:—

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular			Prosecutions	Convictions
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total		
Milk ...	30	17	47	3	—	3	—	—
Cake Mixture ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Flour ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Jam ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Jelly ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Meat, cooked and prepared	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Mincemeat ...	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	—
Sausage Meat ...	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Sausages ...	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Shortcake ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Soft Drinks ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Whisky ...	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Health Salts ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	45	28	73	3	1	4	—	—

## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

### Scarlet Fever:—

Twelve cases were notified. This is a remarkable fall in incidence and the lowest number of cases ever recorded annually. Three cases were treated in the infectious diseases hospital, two being admitted on account of unsatisfactory facilities for isolation at home and one being transferred for treatment from a general hospital.

### Diphtheria:—

This is the sixth consecutive year that no cases of diphtheria occurred in children up to school leaving age. No cases of any age have been notified in the last three years. Nevertheless cases do still occur in England and Wales, the notifications for the year 1951 being six hundred and ninety-nine with thirty-four deaths. It is, therefore, evident that the disease has not been eliminated and that this local absence of the disease is conditional upon the maintenance of an adequate level of immunisation. An organised system of personal persuasion by doctors, health visitors and district nurses and voluntary workers is still the most useful element in any local campaign and in the prevention of future cases.

### Diphtheria Immunisation:—

There has been some falling off in the demand for diphtheria immunisation in the last two or three years as a consequence of the publicity given to a few cases of poliomyelitis occurring in some parts of the country subsequent to injections of any kind.

Present evidence strongly suggests that the risk of immunisation when poliomyelitis is not rife in a neighbourhood is infinitesimal. No such cases have ever occurred locally. Nevertheless it is the practice here not to carry out immunisation when cases of poliomyelitis are occurring in the neighbourhood and this obviously will show some decline in the numbers immunised.

The following is the estimated position showing the percentage of children immunised in the district:—

Estimated population of children (Registrar-General's estimate, mid-1951):—

Under 5 years	...	...	...	...	3,200
Percentage immunised	...	...	...	...	45%*
5 to 14 years	...	...	...	...	5,399
Percentage immunised	...	...	...	...	80%

\* It should be noted that diphtheria immunisation is not usually carried out until a child is approaching one year of age.

### **Poliomyelitis:—**

One case, an adult male of 20 years, was admitted to the infectious diseases hospital and later transferred to an orthopaedic hospital.

Two further cases were admitted for observation but were not confirmed as such.

### **Measles:—**

Eight hundred and ninety-three cases were notified. Twenty-two cases were admitted to the infectious diseases hospital, and accounted for over half the admissions. Thirteen cases admitted were of school age and seven of pre-school age. Nine cases were complicated with broncho-pneumonia and all made a good recovery with the exception of a debilitated child of 10 months. One child of 3 years with a rare complication of encephalitis made a satisfactory recovery.

This was an epidemic year. Epidemics of measles occur every two years when the vast majority of susceptible children contract the disease.

### **Whooping Cough:—**

Two hundred and twenty-four cases were notified. Six cases were admitted to the infectious diseases hospital, three of tender age being complicated with pneumonia. All made a good recovery.

### **Gastro-enteritis:—**

Two infants of 4 months and one case which proved to be Sonne Dysentery were admitted to hospital for treatment.

### **Notifiable Infectious Diseases:—**

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to I.D. Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	12	3	—
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid Fever) ... ..	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	—	—	—
Pneumonia ... ..	19	—	15
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	—	—	—
Erysipelas ... ..	3	—	—
Malaria ... ..	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	893	22	2
Whooping Cough ... ..	224	6	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever ... ..	—	—	—
Dysentery ... ..	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis-paralytic ... ..	1	1	—



**Notifiable Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis):—**  
 According to Age Groups.

AGE		Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever (including Para-typhoid Fever)	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Measles	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Poliomyelitis-paralytic	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Meningococcal Infection	Encephalitis Lethargica	Malaria
Under 1 year	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
1–2 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
2–3 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	101	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
3–4 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	122	29	—	—	—	—	—	—
4–5 years	...	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	119	38	—	—	—	—	—	—
5–10 years	...	—	5	—	—	—	2	—	420	95	—	—	—	—	—	—
10–15 years	...	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	26	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
15–25 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
25–35 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	20	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
35–45 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45–65 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 years and upwards	...	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unspecified	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...		—	12	—	—	—	19	3	893	224	—	1	—	—	—	—

**Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases:—**

The following cases occurred in Elementary Schools and Day Nurseries : —

Disease		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Chickenpox	...	56	18	8	28	5	1	2	—	2	—	—	4
German Measles		1	6	6	—	82	29	6	—	—	1	1	—
Mumps	... ..	5	7	17	5	3	3	4	—	—	4	8	8

The Head Teachers of the local elementary schools forward to the Medical Officer weekly returns of non-notifiable infectious diseases. This is a useful procedure which is much appreciated, and is a way in which the Medical Officer of Health can be kept informed of the prevalence of infectious diseases other than those required to be notified by medical practitioners.

**Tuberculosis — New Cases and Mortality:—**

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 years ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15 years ...	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
15-25 years ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35 years ...	10	5	—	—	2	—	—	—
35-45 years ...	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
45-55 years ...	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
55-65 years ...	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 upwards ...	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
Unspecified ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	26	13	2	—	8	—	1	—

The total number of cases on the register at the 31st December, 1951, was as follows:—

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Males ... ..	142	26
Females ... ..	89	25
TOTAL ...	231	51

**Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925. Public Health Act, 1936. Section 172:—**

No case arose in which action was necessary under the above Act and Regulations.

**Chertsey, Walton and Weybridge Tuberculosis Care Committee:—**

The aim of the Committee is to alleviate distress arising from such a long illness and to help patients to keep up a safe standard of living during the course of treatment.

During the year twenty-nine local families have been helped on the advice of the Medical Officer of Health and the staff of the Chest

Clinic. Three families were helped with the cost of removal and household equipment, when they were re-housed by the Local Authority. The provision of free milk for these cases has now been taken over by the County Council; the Committee continues to advise as to whether additional extra nourishment should be given in certain types of cases which are on the borderline of the Council's scale of assessment.

The Committee has again taken part in the Children's County Housing Scheme and sent a donation of £100 to cover the cost of the fifteen children from this area who were sent to holiday camps.

Particular attention is paid to adequate housing for affected families for it is realised that prevention of infection in the home is all-important. The Housing Committee has been most helpful in giving priority to such deserving cases.





